ONE CENT.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1898.

# THE BANKER'S COUNCIL

It Gives Expression to Its Will in Resolutions.

CONGRESS AN APPEAL TO

Congressman Gverstreet Thicks the Bankers Can Depend on Speaker Reed - Ex-Secretary Fatrentid Makes a Lengthy Speech-The Body Adjourns.

Indianapolis, Jan. 26.-The mone tary convention has approved the report of the money reform comm has given expression to its will in res lutions and has adjourned.

The session of the convention today was protracted. The most important work was the report of the committee on resolutions. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Pairchild spoke at length. He eulogized the work of the commission. Congressman Overstreet, of this district, who has the committee's bill in charge, spoke and awakened enthusiasm by assuring the convention of his confidence in Speaker Reed, and predicting that the lower house would pass it.

The committee on resolutions reported at the close of Mr. Overstreet's speech, and John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, read the report. It said, in

"We most cordially approve of the plan of currency reform submitted by the monetary commission in the belief that if enacted into law it would accomplish as far as possible the results contemplated by the commission, as set out in the following propositions:

"First-To remove at once and for ever all doubts as to what the standard of value in the United States is, and is to be.

second-To establish the credit of the United States at the highest point among the nations of the world.

Third-To eliminate from our currency system these features which reason and experience show to be elements of weakness and danger,

Fourth-To provide a paper currency convertible into gold and equal to it in value at all times and places, in which with a volume adequate to the general and usual needs of business, there shall be combined a quality of growth and elasticity, through which it will adjust itself automatically and promptly to all variations of demand, whether sudden or gradual, and which shall distribute itself throughout the country as the wants of different sections may require.

Fifth-To so utilize the existing silver dollars as to maintain their parity with gold without imposing unduburdens on the Treasury.

Sixth-To avoid any injurious contraction of the currency.

Seventh-To avoid the issue of interest-bearing bonds, except in case of unlooked for emergency, but to confer the power to issue bonds when necessary for the preservation of the credit of the Government.

Eighth-To accomplish these ends by a plan which would lead from our present confused and uncertain situation by gradual and progressive sters without shock or violent change to a monetary system which will be proughly safe and good, and capable of growth to any extent that the country may require."

# KILLED BY APACHES.

Gold Hunters in Mexico Come to Grief at the Hands of Indians.

Jiminez, State of Chitmanus, Mexico Jan. 26. Henry Worth, James Coleman, and E. E. Rollins, three young men from Texas, about six weeks ago passed through here on their way to the Yaqui gold country.

Word reached here today from Parral 100 miles west of here, that Worth had returned there badly wounded, and that he reported that they had had a fight with a baul of Apache Indians, in which his two commanions were killed. Worth is badly injured, and his long walk over the mountains caused him great suffering



We have not a great many of them, but we expect that they will hold out fill tonight. Anyway, it's safest for you to secure one as early as possible. This price is less than half what, you usually pay.



Rocker, in polished oak or \$1.25 "CASH OR CREDIT."

MAYER & PETITT. 415-417 Seventh St.

CHARLES R. CRISP MARRIED. Wedding of the Ex-Congressman a Americus, Ga

Americus, Ga., Jan. 26,-Hon. Charles R. Crisp, son of the late Speaker Crisp, was married here tonight to Miss Lucy Sheffield, a popular young society woman of this city.

Mr. Crisp was his distinguished father's private secretary, and on his death was elected by his father's constituents to fill out the unexpired term in Congress. He made a good record as Representative.

Miss Shelfield belongs to one of the best families of the State. Gen. Clement A. Evans, an old friend of the family, performed the ceremony.

# SHE SAILS FOR KEY WEST

The Marblehead Leaves Port at Prince.

A Great Ceal of Interest at Havam Over the Maine's Arrival Spanish Warships Coming.

The event relating to the North Atlantic squadron yesterday was that the Marble head, which has been at Port au Prince, has left that port and sailed for Key West. It is not so stated in the orders, but it is believed that the Castine, which is coming up the east coast of South America, is lestined to become a part of the squadron.

All the news from the squadron through he State and Navy Departments yester day was of a social nature. Capt. Sigsbee, of the Maine, telegraphed Secretary Long that there was a great deal of interest shown by the citizens of Havana on the arrival of the Maine, but that there was "no demon stration." By this Capt. Siesbee is under stood to mean that there was no nostile reception. Capt. Sigsber will visit today th captain-general's palace. Later in the day usul General Lee telegraphed that at 2 p. m. all was quiet and orderly.

The proposed visit to the ports of this country of Spanish vessels, although not officially to the State or Navy departments, is not regarded as anything extraordinary. On the contrary, Secretary Long expressed himself as very much d over the contemplated visit of these foreign ships.

Such visits are nothing new, he said, as they come and go at pleasure. Last June Spanish ships were in New York Har bor, and their officers and crews participated in the Grant celebration. The Spanish admiral also visited Washington, calling on Secretary Long, who accompanied him White House and presented him to the President. The Secretary expected that the American inval officers would be courteously received at Hayana and that they would reciprocate courtesies extended to them by Spanish officers.

# INSURANCE MEN PROTEST,

Commissioners Hear Them Regarding the Higher License.

A large number of insurance men, representing local and outside companies of all kinds, had a formal hearing before the District Commissioners yesterday on the proposed new insurance law for the Dis-

It is recognized by everybody that the present law is very defective, and the bearing yesterday was for the purpose of talking over the provisions of the bill the Commissioners have drafted rather than to object to the passage of the law. The meeting lasted two bours, and several minent fraurance men were heard.

The question of the amount of license see to be charged came in for most discussion, as some of those heard were of the opinion that the tax of \$100 a year upon every solicitor is too high The question of the industrial companies which collect small amounts, compara ively, and employ a great many solicitors at small wages was also discussed the pinion being that the rate of \$100 for each solicitor in these cases would be pro-

hibitive. Mr. W. H. Smith, representing the Underwriters' Association, was heard first. He said the association approves the bill and suggested only minor verbal aftera

Mr. L. G. Fonse, representing the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of Philadelphia said that he did not object to taxing the insurance companies to pay for their proper, careful supervision, but he did not believe there should be any taxation for revenue purposes. He said the class of people who insure themselves are thrifty and good citizens, almost without ception, and that insurance tends to the development of habits of thrift, and that tax on insurance would be harmful.

Mr. A. B. Davall differed with Mr. Fonse- He said real estate people pay a license fee and that the taxes have to be paid by the thrifty people who own property.

Mr. Smith and others suggested that the industrial insurance companies would be prohibited from doing business if their solicitors were taxed \$100 each. They employ targe numbers of solicitors and collect their premiums weekly. Some companies have a hundred or more so licitors and collect a relatively very small amount of premiums. There are 500 or more solicitors of these companies.

# John Redmond Sails.

New York, Jan. 26. John Redmond, the Irish leader in the British Parliament, sailed for England today on the steamship Majerije There were several members of the Irisi ocieties at the pier to see him off. Mr. Redmond delivered several lectures in this country to arouse interest in the coming centennial celebrations of the Irish revolu-

CAUTION!

Beware of substitutes for Gayton Coal, as some unprincipled dealers are offer-ing infector coals as Gayton at Gayton price, namely, \$5.25 per 2,240 pounds, livered, and sending short weight. Do not be deceived. Gayton is a very dulllooking coal. If you want a first-class fuel, ask for Gayton Coal-stove, egg. nut or furnace—and insist on having it at \$5.25 per 2,240 pounds, delivered. Powhatan Coul Co., 1368 C st. nw. 'Phone Ja 16-tf

IVY BUSINESS COLLEGE-Sth and K. None better; \$25 a year; day or night.

All our lumber is bright and heart. We never keep black, sap-stained lumber.

Mr. Hear Makes an Important Statement in the Senate.

#### IT WILL BE THE ISSUE IN 1900

The Massachusetts Senator Admits That the Republicans Cannot Sidetrack It-Messrs. Teller and Daniel Argue for a Just Treatment of the White Meral.

The declaration by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, Yesterday afternoon, on the floor of the Senate, that the financial question would be the page in the campaign of 1900, was pleasing news to the Democratic Senators: They have believed for some time that the Republicans would endeavor to trump up some other socalled issue, to draw the minds of the voters away from the issue of greatest importance to the people-

Senator Hoar made the assertion that the money question would be the issue in the next Presidential campaign, so emphatically that there was no mistaking what he said. Coming from a man of his standing in the party, the announcement may be considere authoritative. Mr. Hoar made it at the conclusion of Senator Teller's speech.

The body, after transacting the usual morning business plunged into the discussion of the Teller resolution, which provides that the bond obligations of the Government, both principal and interest shall be paid in silver, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. There is no doubt of the passage of this resolution, and yet its opponents are very vig orous in placing themselves on record

Senator Teller made the opening ad iress. He talked in his usual carnest and forcible manner, and left no doubt in the minds of those who heard him that he was a sincere believer in the wisdom of establishing silver as one of the money metals of the nation.

Mr. Teller touched first on the attitude and policy of the present Administration in reference to silver, as ascertained by the expressed policy of Secretary Gage. Mr. Teller said:

"The Secretary of the Treasury gives this committee a summary of the amount of currency that is to be redeemed in gold. and he puts it at \$930,000,000, and to get that amount he must include the silver certificates, or the silver dollars themselves, one or the other, for there is only about \$346,000,000 in greenbacks, and a little over \$200,000,000 in national bank Now, in order to make up this \$930,000,000, he will have to include the \$400,000,000 in silver certificates. Silver certificates are receipts for standard silver dollars deposited in the Treasury, and are redsemable to such dollars only.

"Now, I want to call the attention of the Senate to the position of a man who will oppose this resolution on the ground that it is in derogation of good morals to pay our obligations in the money that the law says we may pay them in. What is the obsection to doing this. Today silver is the equal of gold in every particular, and why should we not pay in it? When we have millions of it in the Tressury, why should we sell bonds? Senator Allison prides bimself that we are keeping this silver at par with gold. Now, the bondholders want even more than that. Silver money will buy just as much as gold, but they demand the gold, and they do this, in my judgment, because they want it the only standard of value in this country.

Senator Fairbanks here wanted Mr. Teller to inform him if the Secretary of the Treas ury was paying out only gold. Mr. Teller replied that he was not a bondholder and had not the slightest idea, except that he knew the gold disappeared.

Mr. Fairbanksthen said that on January 1 \$9,000,000 worth of bonds fell due, and that the Secretary of the Treasury had informed him that nearly the entire amount had been paid in money other than gold-Mr. Teller then said: "We were told yeserday by those opposing the resolution that it was the height of dishonor, and almost f not quite akin to putting our hand into the pocket of the bondholder and robbing him to pay these bonds in any money but enda:"

After touching briefly on the Cleveland bond deal, and showing that bonds were ssued when there was ample silver coin in the Treasury to meet the demands, Mr. Teller said:

"These Senators might as well walk up to the cannon's mouth and meet this question squarely. We have reached a cointnow where the Government a mounces that we are to put everything on to the gold standard."

This brought Senator Allison to his feet, and he stated that there was no other obligation, as he understood it, except to maintain the parity between the two metals.

Mr. Teller replied: "I realize the em barrassment of the Senator from Iowa. I realize that he led us in 1878, and that I followed him. Not willingly, Mr. Chairman-for I was not a believer in his bill-but I was a new man, and he had been long in public life and announced bimself an ardent bimetallist. I voted for his bill with reluctance, but I voted for this resolution without reluctance. There were men here at that time who had great experience, and who were qualified to instruct. I came here as a bimetallist: I had never been in public life, and had never dealt with these great questions, but I had been generally in-

When you see bright nice lumber at any building, it came from us.

formed on these things for years. I

think I may say without any egotism that my whole life has been that of a student. I have burned as many midnight lamps as anybody, and there was not a question coming up that I did not try to acquaint myself with."

Mr. Teller then spoke of the gradual decline of prices and the shrinking of all kinds of property except gold, and predicted a state of 'adustrial slavery as being no far ahead of the gold standard nations of the world.

Senator Hoar then made a short speech in which he said that this question would without doubt be the issue in the campaign of 1900.

Senator Daniel was the last speaker of the day, and did not conclude his remarks until long after the usual hour for ad journment.

He said: "There is no standard of morals for one set of then and another for another set of men. That which I stand for is the universal honor and rectitude of the men who make contracts and expect to redeen them in the terms in which they were made. The wordsof the opponents of this resolution imply that the laws for the government of of the conduct of the officers of this Government contain within themselves some hingreprehensible and odius. They acknowledge that the law demands payment of our obligations in either gold or silver, and yet they say that a Secretary of the Treasury who would pay out silver would be dis concrable if not dishonest. And they contend that the resolutions of the Congress of the United States are reprebensible in their noral creed. What deeper stain could be put opon the character of this Government than to contend that the men who support this resolution to carry out the established law of the land, will, in so doing, cast discredit on the nation's bonor?"

In speaking of the statement made by Senator Hoar, that it was our duty to pay back to the bondholder exactly what we received from him, Mr. Daniel said: "May I not remind him that these bonds

were bought for from 60 to 75 per cent I their face value." The Senator from Massachusetts want

o know," he continued, "if we would treat ur creditors like speculators? If the law gives you the option, would you be so disregardful of the high notions of honor as to pay the bondholder a cheaper cur rency, and thus to speculate on him? "I say, Mr. President, there is a mani

fold answer to this question. In the first place, there is no currency which we could pay the bondholder in that he would not get back as good currency as he gave and in the second place this option was not accorded to these per bondholderst was an option that is inherent in the system of currency established in the phil osophical principles and in strict accord ance with the Constitution under which we live. This outlon was a valuable consideration, paid for in advance, cash down. If you will take up the message of the late President, Mr. Cleveland, in which he wrote to Congress in defense of his \$62,900,000 gold bond lesue, and you will find that, in seeking to induce the Congress of the United States to allow the word gold to be written in the bond, he held up this argument, that if that \$62,000,000 were made a gold debt instead of a debt according to our prior system, redeemable in either gold or silver, it would save this country the enormous sum of \$16,000,000. And if you will look upon the debt which was fastened on this country by that administration, \$162,000,000, you will perceive that, according to the presidential cal-

culations, this amount would have saved something like \$75,000,000 by agreeing to put in the word gold. Now, then, if w have an option today to discharge that debt in either gold or silver, it is an option for which we paid cash down, but which is going into the pockets of those who conceded it to us."

Daniel's speech closed the debate for the day.

# GENERAL BOOTH TALKS.

No Possibility of a Reunion in Salvation Army.

Montreal, Jan- 26 .- For the first time since his arrival from England, "Gen." William Booth, of the Salvation Army, usented to be interviewed today on the subject of the split in the ranks of the army in the United States. He says there is no possibility of a reunion or reconciliation between the Army and the Ameri can Volunteers, of which his son, Hallington Booth, is the head, unless the dissenters feturn to the fold. The Salvation Army, he says, is stronger than ever. It is his intention to dispatch a large detachment of the army to the Klondike

#### next month. THE INITIAL CONTRIBUTION

Mr. Bryan Gives \$100 to the Ne braska Cuban Relief Fund.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 26.-The first con ribution to the Nebraska Cuban relief fund eceived by the commission appointed by George Holosub, comes from W. J. Bryan

George Bolcomb, comes from W. J. Bryan, with the following letter:
Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 21.—John E. Utt, esq., president Cuban Relief Commission:—Dear Sir: Inclosed find check for \$100. The sufferings of the Cubans appeal to the hearts of our people, as their struggle for liberty has for many manths to the sympathies of those who love free government. Yours truly.

W. J. BRYAN.

# ADRIFT ON AN ICE PLOE.

Exciting Experience of Charles Enney of Sandusky.

Sandusky, Ohio, Jan. 26. Charles Enney attempted yesterday to make the passage from Kelly's Island to Marble head on the ice. The fierce wind and angry waves broke up the ice field when he had gone half way, and he found himself drifting out on a floe into the open water, out of sight of land.

A rowboat was launched and, after a struggle with the waves, the resource reached Enney, after he had been affoat

Paris, Jan. 26. - M. Jules Emile Richebourg. a well-known French novelist, died at Bougival today. He was sixty-five years old.

French Novelist Dead.

Bright heart lumber costs us more we sell same price as old black kind. 50 years. We keep this kind,

Joyous News for Him, While Awaiting Electrocution.

#### THE REAL MURDERER FOUND

A New York Italian Sentenced to the Death Chair for Slaying Brogno Is Innocent, as He Protested When Convicted - The Guilty Man Caught in Ballimore.

New York, Jan. 26 .- At the time of Angelo Carbone's conviction for the murder of Natale Brogno, on September 12 of last year, there was much favorable comment upon the quickness with which the trial proceeded. It was all over in eight hours, and Carbone was led from the courtroom vigorously protesting his innocence. He was senenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing, in the second week in February.

There was a flaw, however, in the ourt proceedings. The convicted man was innocent of the murder. This fact was settled by the receipt of a telegram today from Detective Sergeant Petrosino, the Italian expert of police headquarters. It was dated Baltimore. and announced that Allexandro Ciaro mello had been arrested and had con fessed to the killing of Brogno. Instead of going to the electric chair, the con-demned man will go to the witness hair and appear against the self-con fessed murderer.

Three policemen saw, on the evening of September 12, 1897, an Italian running through Leonard street, pursued by another Italian. At Center street the fugitive fell. Instantly the pursuer vas upon him, kicking and striking at the prostrate form with devilish furuntil the police dragged him off, man on the ground was dying. tained consciousness long enough to tell his own name—Natale Brogno—and to gasp out, when asked who his assassin was, "Angelo Carbone." In less than half an hour he was dead of a stab wound. Near where he fell lay a pen-knife, one biade of which was open. The prisoner did not deny the owner-ship of the knife, and admitted that he

was Angelo Carbone, but positively af-firmed that he had not killed Brogno. To the police, however, the case against him seemed clear

Late that night there came to the po-lice station a twelve-year-old boy, Jo-seph Carbone, who said that he had been in Leonard street at the time of the tragedy, and had seen Brogno stabbed. The wound in the stomach was inflicted, he declared, not by An-gelo Carbone, but by Allexandro Claromello, who had jumped out from the shadow of a doorway as Brogno passed and stabbed him. The police laughed Young Carbone was not called as a

witness, and although a physician tes-tified that the fatal wound could not have been made with the knife, the oroner's jury declared against the risoner, and he was tried before Jus-ice Smith on December 15. At the trial Joseph Carbone told his story of having seen Ciaromello give the fatal blow. Testimony showing that there was motive on Ciaromello's part

r killing Brogno, that Ciaromello had exhibited a knife with which he de-clared his intention of killing Brogno, and that he had boasted in Philadelphia, whither he had fled after the on Brogno, was not admitted by Jus-tice Smith. The testimony regarding the prisoner's feroclous beating of the dying man told heavily against Car-bone, and he was convicted promptly.

# HIS FEE A THIRD.

Mr. Mitchell Trying to Get Von Essen's Money for the Heirs.

Mr. John T. Mitchell vesterday entered suit in equity against Stephen E. Essex and others, the neirs of Peter Von Essen and the District Commissioners, to enjoin the Commissioners from paying over to the heirs a \$12,000 bequest, a bill for the distribution of which recently passed Con-

The Von Essen bequest was originally to the public white schools of Georgetown." Mr. Von Essen died many years ago, when the schools of Georgetown were poorly provided for. The \$12,000 was never paid over to the school, and is now in the Treas ury Department. The disposition of the bequest finally went to Congress, and last week a bill was passed giving the money to the eirs of Peter Von Essen instead of to the Georgetown schools.

The District Commissioners were in favor of giving the money to the schools according to the terms of the bequest, and recommended this action to Congress. Mr. Mitchell has been the attorney for the belrs. In his bill he asserts that accordhis agreement with them, if he obtained the bequest he should receive a third

the passage of the bill through Congress QUARREL ENDS IN MURDER.

Rivals Meet by Appointment on a dailroad Trestle.

Birmingham, Als., Jan. 26,-Sam Johnson and Sam Drake, young men living near Ensley City, quarreled last night at s dance, the result of the bestowal of their affections upon the same young woman. Friends interfered and prevented a fight. Today they met by appointment on a railroad trestle sixty feet high to let superior physical strength settle their differences. In the contest Johnson drew a hammer from his pocket and struck Drake on the head, knocking him from the trestle to the rocks below, where his brains were dashed out. The murderer escaped.

# FREE MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

Dominion Government Will Charge a Fee of Only \$10.

Montreal. Jan. 26 .- The names of persons who have been authorized by the Dominion government to issue free miners' certificate for the Yukon have been made public. The certificate is good for one year from its issue The fee for a certificate is \$10, but for a supany baving a nominal capital up to \$100.000, the fee in \$50, and for a company aving acapital of over \$100,000, the fee is \$100. Certificates will only be issued to applicants in person, and are not transferable.

Bright heart lumber will last

#### TAYLOR IS GAINING. The Governor Is Now Second in the

Democratic Caucus.

Nashville, Tenu., Jan. 26. The deadlock in the Democratic caucus over the compation of a candidate for United States seventeen ballots taken tonight. Seven sions of the caucus have been held and a nomination is apparently as far off

as it was on the first ballot. The first ballot tonight, the eighty-sixth gave McMillin, 37; Turley, 27, and Taylor, 26. Gov. Taylor, who started on the first ballot with 19 votes, received 27 on the eighty-seventh ballot, 26 going to Turley, and 37 to McMillin.

Up to this time Taylor had been third. second when the last ballot was taken.

McMillin lost one vote on the ninety fifth ballot, and Taylor and Tutley were equal, each receiving 27 votes. There no change until the 101st ballot, when Mc-Millin received 35, a loss of one vote; Taylor got 28, a gain of one, and Tutley There was no change on the succeeding ballot, and the caucus ad-

When the senate and house met in joint convention today to count the vote taken yesterday for Senator, the vote was an nounced, and there being no election nominations were declared in order. Mr Warner nominated G. N. Tillman, of Nashville, the Republican candidate for governor in the last election. Messrs. McMillin. Turley and Taylor were then placed in nation. The ballot resulted: Tillmon-35; McMillin. 5; Taylor, 2; Turley, 3, the est scattering.

#### MARYLAND OFFICES.

Effect the Senatorial Fight Will Have on Their Distribution.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 26.-The Maryland egislature, after getting through with the Senatorial question, adjourned until next l'uestay. All the committees will then have been selected, and both houses of the as sembly will settle down to business.

Gov. Lowndes, who is a friend of Senator elect McComas, said that under no circumstances would be appoint any of those mem-bers who had voted for Judge McComas to office. The governor, who, himself, was a candidate early in the session, but withdrew, said the appointment to positions of these men wouldlead many to believe that he was dispensing patronage to secure votes for the Senatorship. This he repudiated, and said if any promises were made to secure votes for Judge McComas, they were without his knowledge or consent.

Next Wednesday a cancus will be held to

select candidates for State treasurer and olice commissioner. It is believed that Thomas J. Shryock will be re-efected treaser. He was a candidate for the United States Senatorship receiving two votes, but withdrew in favor of McComas. His only opponent is Joshua Horner, a Malsterman. The police commissionership is in coubt.

HEARING A KNOX FIRE CASE Mr. Glassie's Suft Begun in Judge McComas's Court.

One of the Knox fire cases was or rial yesterday in Judge McComax's court that of Daniel W. Glassie against the Knox Express Company, filed May 9, 1895. The case is one of those growing out of the fire, but the grounds of the suit are dissimilar to those of the other case and it has not been consolidated with

Mr. Glassie asserts that he turned i large amount of goods, law books, plants, drawings and office furniture, valued at \$10,000, o'er to the company, not for torage, but to be hauled from his office in the Lebroit Building to the Stewart Building, No. 402 Sixth street northw on April 25, 1894, and that, instead of delivering them, the company took the to their building, which was afterward burned in July. Messrs. Adolph G. Wolf and H. W. Glassie represent Mr. Glassie and Mr. A. S. Worthington and Mr. J. J Darlington the company.

His Instinct, to Kill. Lyons, Jan. 26.-The shepherd, who under arrest on the charge of having murdered thirty eightpersons within three years ruade a sudden furious on slaught on a warder last night. As the warden entered the cell occupied by Vacher the latter sprang towards him flourishing a heavy chair. Before the warden could retreat Vacher hit him with the chair felling him to the floor, and then almost beat him to death before other prison

#### guards could overpower the prisoner. Harbor Free of Ice.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 26,-A change i the wind to tay freed theharbor of ice. enabling the stermers Grand Lake, for Halifax Portin, for New York, and Numidian, for Liverpool, to sail. The Numidian arrived at noon, and sailed two hours later. The steamers Pictou and Parkmore and a fleet

# of merchant vessels will sail tomorrow.

A Sugar Conference. Berlin, Jan. 26.-In the Reichstag to day, Baron con Thlelman, secretary of the reasury, announced that an international ugar conference would meet three weeks ence. Germany and Austria, he added, were in co nplete accord, and the government would io its utmost to benefit the sugar industry

# Gin Into the Niger Country.

Paris. Jan. 26.-The Temps accuses the Royal Niger Company, which is the chief representative of British power and influence in Western Africa, with importing 4,000 hogsheads of gin into the Niger Territory in four months.

#### WILL ASCEND THE MISSISSIPPI Torpedo Boats to Visit St. Louis From the Atlantic.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 26. The United States orpedo boat Porter arrived late this afternoon from Tampa. She will go on the dry dock tomorrow and be cleaned. The torpedo boats Ericeson and Dupont will arrive tomorrow to go on the dry docks. These boats will then go up the Mississippi to St. Louis. The Foote was to have acbefell her off the North Carolina coast will cause a delay-

Sale of \$5 Stetson Bats for \$2.50. 192 sample \$5 Tourist Hats go on sale for \$2.50! At Joseph Auerbach's, 623 Pennsylvania avenue.

Black, sappy lumber has already commenced to rot. Don't buy it.

# IT IS OBNOXIOUS TO SPAIN

#### Would Have The Times Correspondent Expelled.

#### THE TRUTH HURTS DESPOTS

La Lucha, an Autonomist Organ, Takes Issue With Its Contemporary, and Would Not Suppress the Only Reliable News Sent Out From the Island.

Hayana, Jan. 26.-The Pairio de la Marina prints a letter from its correspondent in New York, asking the Spanish governsent to expel from the island some American correspondents. The letter is espeually directed against The Washington

Times and the New York Sun. La Lucha answers the Diario, deciaring that such measures are not proper for a liberal and autonomiet government to undertake.

A general pardon was granted today to all Cuban exiles who are suffering under entences for political crimes in the Spanish penal colony of Ceuta- Africa. Among them is the well-known Coban fournation Juan Gualherto Gomez, who played an important role in the uprising of February 24, 1895.

#### WEYLER'S FRIEND A FELON.

He Is Recognized as an Escaped

Convict at Coruna, Spain. Havana, Jan. 26.-A dispatch from runa, Spain, just received by the press in Havana, says that Alberto Escalante, a well-known inspector of police of this city during the times of Gen. Weyler, and who was charged here with having con mitted many orimes against peaceful and innocent persons, has been arrested in that port because Escalante was an assumed name, and he is, in fact. Jose Serra Rometo, a common criminal, who some time ago escaped from the penal colony f Mellila, where he was under sentence of hard labor for robbing and murdering a

an in Malaga, Spain-Escalante, of Romero, was deeply bated n Havano. He was the favorite inspector

#### of police of Weyler. LEE VISITS SIGSBEE.

He Is Accompanied on Board the Maine by Ris Vice Consul.

Havana, Inn. 26 .- This afternoon Conal General Lee and the American vice onsul, Mr. Springer, visited the American ottleship Maine. Tomorrow, Capt. Signe, of the Meine, will visit Gen. Gonzales Partado, acting governor general of Cuba. The press here declares that the visit of the Maine to Havana was decided upon by the American Administration to give satisfaction to the Spanish governnent for the recent speeches pronounced

#### against Spain in the House of Representatives, at Washington-

"OWNEY" IS ON EXHIBITION. The Hide of the Famous Postal

Dog Mounted. "Owney," the pet dog of the nostal service, now poses in the museum of the Postoffice Department. He was the most

famous tramp dog that ever lived-"Owney," hungry, ragged, and forla -, followed a mail delivery wagon into the postoffice, at Albany, N. Y. The people at the postoffice were glad to see him, and caressed him with fond pattings and substantial food. "He shall be our deg." said one of the clerks. Hence he was called "Owney." He followed a mail wagon to the railroad station one day-There a postal car caught his fancy, and jumped in. From that day until his death"Owney" traveled. He went through every State and Territory in the Union several times, and made trips to Japan, Hawaii, Ne v Zealand, and Australia, and to many of the ports of Entope. His last

visit to Washington was in 1894. At Minneapolis last year, he bit a little girl, whose intentions toward him were the best, and for this grievous error was shot. His hide was mounted at the Smith-Institution, and yesterday was placed on exhibition in the postal museum

#### Owney" was an Irish terrier THREE LABOR MEASURES.

Committee Reports on Them to Be

Submitted to the House. Mr. Gardner of New Jersey, will today report from the Committee on Lakor a bill authorizing the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to callate information and to consider and recommend legislation to neet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital."

He will also report a bill making eight hours a day's work for all "laberers and nechanics employed upon the public works of the Government and of the District of Columbia."

A third bill to be reported by him is one To protect free labor and the industries in which it is employed from the injurious effect of convict competition by confining the sale of goods, wares and merchandise nanufactured by convict labor to the Stare or Territory in which they are produced."

# Boston's Contribution to Caba.

The Cuban relief fund, which up to yes terday amounted to about \$15,000, jumped to more than \$21,000 by the subscriptions of the citizens of Boston, which were handed by check to the Secretary of State by Senator Hoar. The amount of the Boston subscription is \$6,014-60, and was transmitted to Senator Hoar by George H- Lyman, trustee, of Boston. The sum of \$150 was also received yesterday from

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